The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA

General Grant Moving on the Enemy's Works.

Our Forces Holding all the High Ground in Front of Missionary Ridge.

Two Hundred Prisoners Captured in a Charge on the Rebel Rifle-Pits.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Movements of the Rebel Army.

A Great Battle Going On All Yesterday.

The Enemy Forced Back at All Points.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The latest news, up to 10:40 this evening, from Chattanooga is of a most satisfactory character. Gens. Thomas and Hooker have got well ahead.

The fighting in our immediate front has lasted all day long. At every point along his line we have forced the rebels backward. There is joy in the War Department.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *Commercial* of this city has a special dispatch dated Chattanooga, the 23d instant, which says:

"Dispatches last night reported that the rebels were falling back of Chickamauga Station.

Their artillery has been withdrawn from our front.

The whole rebel army is apparently in retreat.

A reconnoissance this afternoon reveals that the enemy apparently are in force between us and Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Wood, in charging up Orchard Ridge, carried the rifle-pits under a severe musketry and artillery fire, taking 200 rebel prisoners.

We now hold all the high ground this side of Missionary Ridge.

Our troops are in line of battle, and will lie on their arms to-night.

Hard fighting is inevitable to-morrow, unless the rebels withdraw to-night.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *Star* of this afternoon contains the following account of a brilliant preliminary movement by Major-Gen. THOMAS:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 23.

The reconnoissance in force made by Major-Gen. THOMAS has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner.

The troops employed were the divisions of Gens. Wood and Sheridan, of the Fourth Army corps, under the immediate direction of Gen. GRANGER.

The object of the movement was merely to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy two hole-holds in front of our left, half way between our lines and Missionary Ridge.

The principal attack was made by Gen. HAZEN's brigade, commanded by that General, supported on the left by Gen. WILLICH's brigade, and on the right by Gen. WOOD's division of Gen. SHERIDAN.

The entire field was distinctly visible from Fort Wood, in front of which Gen. Baldy's line of battle was formed, and as the whole army was under arms with Gen. HOWARD's corps formed in a solid column, as a reserve in the attacking force, the spectacle was one of magnificence.

The field being commanded by the heavy guns of the fort, only one field-battery was taken into action. This was planted on an elevated knoll, in the vicinity of which Gen. SHERIDAN's line of battle was formed before the order to advance was given.

The troops moved out of their position just before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained in line for three-quarters of an hour in full view of the enemy.

At last, everything being ready, Gen. GRANGER gave the order to advance, and Gen. HAZEN and Gen. WILLICH pushed out simultaneously.

The first shot was fired at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in five minutes the lines of Gen. HAZEN were hotly engaged while the artillery of Fort Wood and Gen. TAPPAN were opened upon the rebel rifle-pits and the camps behind the line of fighting.

The position of our pickets was opposite the camp and batteries of the enemy, being about a mile and three-quarters distant; but our fire effected no repln, and it was soon evident that the rebels had no heavy artillery in first part of their intrenchments at least.

Our troops rapidly advancing, as if on parade, occupied the valley upon which they were directed at 2:20 o'clock.

Ten minutes later Gen. WILLICH, driving across an open field, carried the rifle-pits in his front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley, and Gen. HAZEN, moving through the forest that stretched before him, drove in the enemy's pickets and halted his advance in obedience to orders on reaching the rifle-pits, where the rebel force was awaiting the attack.

No such attack was made, however, the design being to occupy the heights on our left, but not to assault the rebel works.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, captured mostly from Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance, should the rebels still attempt to hold the Chattanooga Valley, with their heights in our possession, a column moving to turn Missionary Ridge pressure from Sherman.

The rebels fired their small cannon only during the attack.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Letter from Secretary Welles to the War Department.

The following is a letter addressed by the Secretary of the War Department, to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the cause of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any communication now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government relative to the withdrawal of our cartel, or any other cause, has made that the subject excites a deep interest in the consequence of the sufferings of our men in Rebel prisons.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is hoped, prevent the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public from my authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners. Quite the last that of the enemy in putting into active service thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the proposed refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers, who have been captured in the service of their country. The Government has declared that such persons should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops, that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country, and who expects its protection in the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowable, the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are anxious to release, and upon whom they could then, without fear of retaliation, carry into effection the inhuman threatening they have so lately threatened.

The President has ordered that the same law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to average the death of the first Rebel soldier of whatever color, when the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery, any of our colored troops, or their white officers, who are in our service, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government, before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and anxiety here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM WHITING.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH

A Dispatch from Bragg on Affairs at Knoxville.

Particulars of the Shelling of Charleston.

Southern Reports and Reports via Boston.

Rebel Reports of the Late Battle in Louisiana.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *City of New-York* left for City Point this morning, with 125 Confederate Surgeons, in charge of Maj. MAYNARD.

The new steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. MAHON, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening from New-York. She takes the place of the *City of Hudson* on the Norfolk route.

HENRY W. WILSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, died at the Chesapeake Hospital (this morning).

The telegraph cable between Old Point and Chesapeake stopped working yesterday, and has not yet been repaired, owing to the rough weather.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, has the following telegraphic news:

HEADQ. BRAG, Thursday, Nov. 19.

To Gen. Cooper:

Gen. WHEELER reports an attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville, and capturing 200 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

(Signed) W. BRAGG, General.

Nothing definite. Engagement Friday, Nov. 20. Nothing decisive. Skirmishing continued yesterday with the enemy.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 20:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The enemy have been firing slowly from Battery Gregg upon Fort Sumter to-day. Nothing else new this morning.

The heavy fired shots which came from Gregg at the city to-day between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Sunday morning, some three or four buildings were struck, and cell pillars were injured.

The *Pioneer* and another gunboat came up the Stono and shelled Battery Pringle, but effected nothing.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The firing on Sumter was slow and steady all day. Some few shots have been fired at the Sullivan's Island batteries. No casualties are reported at Sumter or Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The enemy threw not more or less than twenty-five shots at Sumter to-day. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown was twelve.

The firing on Fort Sumter yesterday was more heavier than usual with mortars. But few rifle shots were fired. There were no casualties either in the city or fort.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A Correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Folly Island on the 20th instant, says:

"The loss of the rebels is said to vary from five to fifteen daily. Our casualties a few weeks ago were fully equalized, that of the rebels, but now that the most effective rebel batteries are silenced our casualties are rare.

Fort Sumter suffers in some degree, not displaying even her few more then half the time.

Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson shoot with no great vigor, and our men really take Sullivan's Island and avoid danger from them.

Meantime new forts are being thrown up on this and the adjacent islands which will shortly command all the navigable channels, and give relief to our blockading squadron."

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The transport steamer *Forrest City*, which arrived here to-day, left Charleston Bar at 12 o'clock on Thursday last. While she left a very high sea prevailing, Wagner and Gregg, which had continued without intermission night and day for several days, had stopped firing. Both sides on the day than of longer since. These shots were directed on Fort Sumter and Moultrie.

The United States steamers *Ashuelot* and *Mercedita* went up the Stono River on Thursday morning last, and just before the *Forest City* left the bar the *Mercedita* was engaged in shelling the woods in a manner that the rebels had a battery concealed at that point.

Thursday was the day of Massachusetts and regiments in the Southern Confederacy. It was rumored that of 3 shots only one was fired, Gen. Gillmore was to open a bombardment of the City of Charleston.

Our last previous dispatches from Boston that Fort Wagner and 700 recruits, who were safely landed at Folly Island.

THE LATE FIGHT IN THE TECHE DISTRICT

MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A letter received from a member of Gen. GRANT's staff announces the capture of two Xanadu columns in Louisiana. Gen. FRANKLIN's division encountered a junction of Gen. DICK TAYLOR's army, under Gen. Green, near Alexandria, on the 9th, and after a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed, with the loss of their stores and 600 prisoners.

Gen. Warren's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Dick Taylor, near Opelousas. The results are not yet ascertained. A portion of the troops have retreated to Fort Hudson and Baton Rouge.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore.

Louis Napoleon's Letter Proposing a Peace Congress.

OPINIONS AND COMMENTS THEREUPON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MINTURN, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening.

We have to-day the news that had reached us Monday, by the *Africa*, but the mails, which were transferred by telegraph from Cape Race on Friday night.

In the Cork journals of Thursday, Nov. 12, we find the following late telegrams:

THE PROPOSED PRAGUE CONGRESS.

TEXT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has been published to-day. It points out that, from the political condition of Europe, it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly everywhere the treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified, or misinterpreted. The Emperor continued as follows:

"We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable because the improvement effected by civilization, which has formed the people together by an identity of material interests, would render it a war still more destructive, but, on the other hand, more decisive in respect to conflicts and irreconcilable events in the midst of our judgment and decay, we can do nothing but a century direction. Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but joined in the central of sovereignty, it is perhaps fate, impossible for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate expectations of people. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an International Congress with the spirit of conciliation and justice, confidently the portion of those who have suffered so many various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an illusion of vanity, but because I am encouraged by the hope entertained with hesitation everywhere, and I have had heard, in spite of the mutual alarm of the manifestations of Europe. If this proposal be agreed to, I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for war has been so many times issued, becoming the seat of conciliation destined to lay the basis of a general pacification."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 10th publishes an article signed by M. LAVERGNE, setting forth the questions which the Congress will have to consider, viz.: Poland, Schleswig, the Danubian Principalities, all legitimate questions, all dangerous questions, says the *Constitutionnel*, in which France is not directly interested. Any refusal to settle them would not injure her honor or interest, but the general interest. If Europe continued to maintain the agitation caused by the present precarious and painful state of things, the confidence of the people will show how to acquit France of responsibility.

The correspondent of the London *Post*, under date of the 11th, says that the general impression of Paris is that the Congress will be convoked.

The London *Globe* of the 12th, says there is little anxiety for an European Congress. With the exception of the annexation of Cracow, and one or two transactions, every territorial or political change which has been accomplished, as to the future, with much slight prospect of success, or of the Congress. Other powers are hardly aware will not given to the Emperor's proposal. A Congress would result in little less than ministerial.

La France, of the 11th, says: "The information at present received continues to prove that the Powers are there and more favorably disposed to the idea of an European Congress. It is now possible to foresee that the greater number will be represented."

The English Cabinet held a meeting on the 10th, and were in unanimous agreement on the 11th. It is said their answer to the Emperor's invitation.

According to the Paris Pays, Russia, Italy, and Spain had already acted in their adhesion to the proposal of a congress. The Court of Berlin has not yet arrived at a decision.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday Morning, Nov. 12.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The *Times* says it is probable that the old and [illegible] will restore Rome and Venetia [illegible] in view his own conviction that any real change for the better in the quasi law of Europe. He should grow proof of the difficulty of [illegible] with the reorganization of Europe some sort of [illegible].

All, however, that this country has to do is to [illegible] certain what are the objects of the European Congress, when the Emperor proclaimed the conditions upon which he has consented to convoke Europe. It was by the duty of the British Government to judge whether these conditions were fulfilled, and whether the decision of the Congressmen be in any way enforced against a remonstrance. If the Government thinks that the present difficulty and future danger may be avoided, and greater security given to Europe by a Congress, they will not allow any prejudice to stand in the way of co-operation.

The *Post* says the Emperor's letters offer proposals that in their large benevolence partake of enthusiasm, but the first object for England is to distinguish precisely into the objects of the Congress, and the means by which they are to be accomplished.

The *Daily News* decidedly opposes a Congress which, under certain circumstances, is a mere means of accelerating war; in such a Congress, declare the public law of Europe superior, and throw on the table a number of unsettled questions, to be adjusted, dealing with the peace of the world.

The *Star* says the experiment of a Congress is worth trying.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Opening	92¾@¾	91¾@¾ ex div.	90¾@¾
1 P. M.	92¾@¾	91¾@¾ ex div.	90¾@¾
2¾ P. M.	92¾@¾	91¾@¾	90¾@¾

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Nov. 11.

Sugar—Raw, firmer; refined, undergone depreciation; fine and steady; Low Lisbon, 34s. Coffee—Very much in request; prices for varieties of importance. Tea—An change to value. Rice—Quiet. Rosin—Common, 4s. Spirits Turpentine—Quiet, 34s. Petroleum—Quiet; refined, 1s. 6d. Tallow—New, 44s. and 47s. Oil—Sperm, 84s. Linseed, 32s. 6d. Cotton—Market quiet; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Cotton—The market on Monday was firm, and prices rather upward; but on Tuesday it was dull and easier. Sales of the three days, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

Tobacco—Manufactured—Yesterday, very quiet, and quotations generally were easier, but not the quotations of a manufactured advance in the Dark rest of statement.

Beef—Prime Mess, Western, Nom. 90s. Pork—Prime Mess, Western, Nom. 67s. Bacon—Prime Mess, Western, Nom. 67s. Lard—Prime Mess, Western, Nom. 67s. Cheese—Prime Mess, Western, Nom. 67s. Rice—Carolina, 34s. Spirits Turpentine—Quiet, 34s. Rosin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City, 44s. Linseed Oil—Quiet. Linseed Oil—Quiet. Sperm Oil—Quiet. Whale Oil—Quiet. Spirits of Turpentine—Quiet. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City, 44s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Sugar—Raw, firmer; refined, quiet. Coffee—Steady. Tea—Moderate demand. Rice—Steady. Tallow—Firm; P. C. Oil—Sperm, 84s. Linseed, 32s. 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine—Quiet, 34s. Rosin—Common, 4s. Tallow—Prime City, 44s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brazil rate declined 6d. per cwt., but there were in daily expectation of a rise in the east. The grain of gold produced, and the demand for Sugar was limited.

Cotton steady on the 7th, at 16@16¾d.

MR. BEECHER'S WELCOME IN NEW-YORK

Ovation at the Academy of Music.

The Antagonism Between American and European Ideas.

The welcome in this City to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was given at the Academy of Music last evening, by a very large assemblage. On his appearance of the invited gentlemen, accompanied by Mayor OPDYKE, he was enthusiastically greeted. Mayor OPDYKE, who presided, introduced him in a few exceedingly handsome and appropriate words, which were received with loud applause. The announcement of welcome was made by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., after which Mr. BEECHER addressed the audience as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I accept your kindness and your congratulations with all pleasure and with gratitude. You will never know how great it is to be praised by your own country—not until you have been banished for a time from it, and stood among those on every side of you who disliked your country, her institutions and her ideas. Under such circumstances one must be devoid not only of patriotism, but almost of humanity itself, not to be inspired to some endeavors in behalf of his own land. It required no courage, as it have required no reward, to have stood up for America, even against English evil. [Applause.] I was called before I did my work—I was paid at every step of the way, which, and it takes some back after a whole and national reverse, to have fetched a sound of whatever from you. I still should have been abundantly paid in the satisfaction of saying something for liberty and something for that land which contributes it in her very institutions. [Applause.] And yet it seems not to regard your gathering as personal to me almost in the first step, it will not effect to reject it and to believe that you entertain for me personally. Neither will I believe that it ends there. You am honored to me to-night, not because I am simply an American citizen, but because I have been chosen to be a representative of American ideas, and this is a testimony of the value which you put upon them. This have removed with pleasure and confusion on your part of the indefinable value of those principles on which our institutions are radicated, and of which we are proud of war, and the which we are not ashamed to be. As American ideas are to act an important part in the future, we may do well to consider what they are as distinguished from European ideas. We are not then to look for them in any material property of the great people. Our climate, our soil, our mines, our rivers, our harbors, are our happy accidents. We had nothing to do in making them but only in inheriting their blessings. Our industry and our wealth are more related to us, yet they do not distinguish us, for other nations are industrious, and other peoples are wealthy. We are not to look to our material prosperity for American ideas, since we differ little in this respect from other nations of the world. We are not to look for them in the mere forms of our government, for we differ little from Continental Europe in respect to the sources of our national life than to any external or material prosperity. They are the radical ideas held by us and incorporated into society and civil government—radical ideas of the nature of man, of the nature of his rights, and of the nature of the society which he forms. We hold then first to the liberty—civil and political—for the individual man, not as something for which he may be prepared. Liberty is not an attainment—not is a reward of character—not is an honor conferred by merit—not is a prerogative given by Government—but we hold to the right of the liberty in the individual as something inherent—not a right but a necessity. With less than liberty, he is less than a man—with more than liberty he is more than a man—he is God thought of him when he created him, only when he has been thoroughly developed and rounded up in all his attributes to the ideal of manhood. [Applause.] It is that which we think which makes man capable and perfectly—it is the medium of human responsibility and human soul so made to be healthy, harmless, powerful—but benignant to other power—only where it is developed in fully regulated liberty; but liberty is required for to just as light is for the eye—sound is for the organ—food is for the tongue, and air is for the lungs. And although all of these organs can exist without fully appropriate air or medium, they exist imperfectly; and so, although men may exist without liberty, he is but a rudimentary man, worse as the perfect blood than stained state without blood, and therefore the country, liberty is of from whole soul of man. It belongs to all which lineth great and noble character. This is the essential point of American institutions. Never there is birth-liberty. This is fundamental, and from this arrowed all other principles. Liberty is not conferred, it is not granted, it is not given, it is not bestowed, it is not granted to the subjects of kings, nor given by Governments, nor bestowed by Governments, nor granted by Governments, nor given by Governments, nor bestowed by Governments. Liberty is not a thing to be granted, it is not a thing to be given, it is not a thing to be bestowed, it is not a thing to be granted by Governments. Liberty is not a thing to be given by Governments, nor bestowed by Governments, nor

The New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reasons which have been so forcibly presented in your columns, favoring a change in the management of the New-York Central Railroad Company, should attract the attention, not only of the stockholders, by whose votes or proxies its future management is to be determined, but also of all who appreciate and would perpetuate our Government administration, who value public morality, and who deprecate the application of Advisory positions to the promotion of personal party or political purposes.

The time has arrived when the public justly consider of an undue excess of personal power by this corporation or by its leading Directors, deriving their influence from their long connection with and control of the management, and hence it happens that stockholders, who would avert in time legislative interference with the interest and affairs of the Company, promptly or convene the Board, and in the exercising discretion, to use their votes or proxies in such manner as shall manifestly evince a proper regard for justice, for the maintenance of public morals and good government, as well as for the business and prosperity of the corporation.

The writer does not feel called upon in this communication to determine as to the exact accuracy of the various allegations now current relating to the transactions of particular parties connected with the management. In fact he questions the expediency of the introduction of personal characters into the controversy; as thereby the delinquents are enabled to secure successfully to sympathetic stockholders for protection against personal assaults, and special charges of malfeasance, and divert judgment upon other transactions and derelictions which in the highest degree affect the prosperity of the corporation.

That sundry parties have been permitted to amass large fortunes out of this corporation, or from business incident to it, within a very few years, and that the facilities therefor have not been perceptibly reformed by the present Board, it is presumed will not be controverted by the management, as the fact cannot be concealed from the public, however covered up by official circulars or interested certificates. Who may be most responsible is of less interest to the stockholders than the discovery of a general inefficiency, the evidences of which are daily becoming apparent.

There is an old proverb that "a wounded bird always flutters," and the recent circular issued by the fluttering directors, coupled with their ridiculous reasons for conceding to the stockholders the balance of a five per cent. dividend, conclusively shows that in case they are as ignorant of the general affairs of the Company as they confessedly are of its political influence and tendencies, and as their work of its financial condition last July, it is high time the property should be placed in charge of men of more discernment, and who would scorn to issue a circular which insults the public intelligence, and at the same time displays the uniforms of its authors for the frauds they have undertaken. Although the reasons which have already been given to the stockholders should suffice to cause them to decline acceding to the "uniform" and "modest" request of the Albany managers that proxies should be sent to them, the writer proposes to give further reasons to which he attaches some importance.

The New-York Central Railroad Company owns a property probably worth over fifty millions of dollars. Its road is located through the most populous portion of the State, and upon the natural route for business. Its receipts and expenditures amount annually to many millions.

It is the rail avenue through which the chief business of the great West and Southwest has hitherto, and should hereafter flow to New-York and New-England.

Its success hitherto has been in a great degree dependent upon local, financial and natural causes, relating to its own and other lines, which are constantly undergoing changes and which must affect its future.

Its management has been, in many respects, creditable; in others, open to severe criticism.

It has been prosperous, and at times has enjoyed almost a monopoly of the public travel—in fact, by a combination of circumstances beyond its control, or rather independent of its management, it has of necessity become a great and successful corporation; but the time has come when it requires genius, energy and persistent effort to enable it to maintain its status.

An observer who will examine the railroad field of the country, from which the Central has hitherto derived its prosperity, will notice that rival corporations, inferiors for interior to the Central, from pecuniary, local and physical causes and embarrassments, have now attained to positions nearly of equality with it, and have become competitors for its business; he will also find in their employment the best talent, tact and skill the country affords, reaching out for and controlling the rivulets of trade and conducting them into their main rival channels, forever to be lost to the Central, and also, to a great extent, to the cities of New-York and Boston—thereby so to the extent that the divertions shall be made to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

If a stockholder in the Central, or a merchant in New-York or Boston, our observer will naturally seek to ascertain what efforts are being made by the Central to maintain its assumed superiority and to counteract the efforts of its rivals, and he will seek in vain for talent, efficiency, and forecast competent to keep pace with the gigantic energy of the managers of the New-York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies. He will find this great corporation without a single representative who devotes himself exclusively and undividedly to its interests. He will find the stockholders preferring the case of a blind security, and a reliance upon men of political positions and consideration to the rugged grappling with western facts which alone can save to the property all its advantages. And he will conclude, and wisely, that unless the stockholders shall decide to disregard individuals, and to infuse vigor, harmony, and energy into the management in place of the inefficiency which now controls it, within a very short time they will witness the diversion to other points and to other cities than New-York and Boston of a vast business, which the Central could have permanently controlled; and will deplore, when too late, the opening of 1863-4, which lowers the standard of the New-York Central to the success of her more energetic rivals.

Yours, A STOCKHOLDER.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I concur in the remarks with which you followed my article in your paper of Saturday.

No stockholder who consults his pecuniary interests can desire to save the road, resting as it is with political officers, brought before the Legislature. It is to be feared, that in curtailing the power to themselves these daring and high-minded political officials, the value of the franchise might in other respects be impaired; and to avoid this possible disturbance, I think these stockholders to correspond among themselves, and thus preserve unimpaired the most valuable franchise in America. The strained course the Directors have just made, so far in advance of the usual time for declaring the dividend, is a measure evidently extracted from their fears, and will of itself justify the movement by the stockholders. A little more of the enormous earnings of the road, amounting, if the road earns 10 per cent. stockholders, to the product earnings, what may it not divide, which is secured from travel, is doubtful by cutting off free passes, and those who have so much need would compensate the Director of Gen. Superintendent, if stockholders in sufficient number would cook him his Directorship as a gentle admonition from non-attendance at the meetings.

It occurs to me that a Director, previous to the election, should publish an address as a qualification for re-election. A STOCKHOLDER.

Hours of the Tabernacle.—The House for the Friendless, No. 9 East 3d-street, is always a place of special attention on Thanksgiving day. Its festival in the evening will be well attended, and prove an attractive feature. The usual entertainments, etc., brief addresses are expected from Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Merry Xmas Memento.

NEW PRIZE LITHOGRAPH FOR PATRONS—DISTRIBUTION OF THE LODGMAN PRIZE MONEY.

A few weeks since we published a list of prizes ready for payment at the proper office in Washington. We have since received the following list of vessels, which have been sold and the proceeds of which are ready for disbursement:

Prizes.	By whom captured.
Revere	Monticello, Mary Tenn, Mahaska.
Columbia	Santiago de Cuba.
William	Do Soto.
[illegible]	Quaker City.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	W. G. Anderson.
The Rover	Albatross.
Alice Henry	Tahoma.
J. E. Duffy	Arthur.
Theresa	W. G. Anderson.

Some days ago we printed the consent of money distributed to the officers and crews of the Alabama and Hornet. Those of the steamer Rhodolfo have just received the following amounts:

A. P. Dennis, First Lieutenant	[illegible]
Napoleon Collins, Lieut.-Commander	[illegible]
Charles H. Green, Lieutenant	[illegible]
Edward Vanduzer, Acting Master	[illegible]
John E. Walker, Acting Master	[illegible]
Fred'k Gunn, Acting Master	[illegible]
Edward Hayward, Prize Assistant Engineer	[illegible]
Edward Kemp, Prize Assistant Engineer	[illegible]
Jos. Colman, Captain's Clerk	[illegible]
Geo. E. Thomas, Acting Master's Mate	[illegible]
Chas. F. Hutchins, Acting Master's Mate	[illegible]
Fred. Sampson, Paymaster's Clerk	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Benjamin Brown, Master-at-Arms, Gunner's Mate and Carpenters	[illegible]
Quartermaster Brown	each $16 72
John Ryan	each $16 72
John E. Early, Stewards	each $16 72
Coxswain, Captains of Forecastle, Ships' Cook	each [illegible]
A. M. Drummond, Capt. of Hold	[illegible]
Quarter Gunner, Officers' Stewards and Cooks	each [illegible]
Third-class Firemen	each [illegible]
Second-class Firemen	each [illegible]
Seamen	each [illegible]
Ordinary Seamen	each $13 44
Landsmen	each [illegible]
Coal Heavers	each [illegible]
Refugee Pilot	[illegible]
Third-class Boy	each [illegible]

Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, there are three classes of persons entitled to prize money, namely: first, persons who, at the time of presenting their claims, are on board of United States vessels-of-war; second, seamen who have been discharged from the service, and third, representatives or heirs of officers, marines, and seamen; accordingly, The Treasury Department is created to credit the Navy Department with the amount paid for distribution from prize sold, and the officers, seamen, etc., sharing in the prize money, are credited in their accounts with the latter department with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. With a view of saving the claimants from the practice of claim agents, they are to receive their respective shares through the paymasters of the vessels to which they may be attached at the time the prizes were taken. Various prizes are ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor.

Important Arrest of a Female Shoplifter.

THE WIFE OF A REBEL COLONEL CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE THEFTS AT STEWART'S, IN BROADWAY.

A fashionably dressed and genteel-appearing woman was arrested on Monday afternoon by Detective FARLEY, of Police Headquarters, on the grave charge of having, upon several occasions repeatedly, stolen large quantities of lace and other goods from the retail establishment of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. The accused gives her name as MARY ANN CLEMENS, alias Mrs. Cuderdunk. She says she is a native of Virginia, and apparently she is about 30 years of age. She is a very shrewd and artful woman, as was exemplified about a year since when she was arrested in this City as a rebel spy. The testimony against her was quite conclusive at the time, but owing to the intercession of some prominent persons, she was released upon her parole of honor, after the decree had gone forth that she was to be sent to Fort Lafayette. It is stated upon good authority that her husband is at this time a Colonel in the rebel army, now serving in Texas. At the time of her apprehension a year ago, the world by the name of Mrs. CLEMENS, is some of our readers may remember.

The facts connected with the theft at STEWART'S are substantially as follows: On the 19th inst. she visited the retail establishment in question, and told one of the clerks in charge of the lace department that she wished to purchase a quantity of lace. She was shown several pieces, from which she chose several samples which she said would answer her purpose. While the clerk was busy with another customer, it is alleged that she adroitly secreted about her person three pieces of black lace of the value of $64, and shortly after conveyed them away undetected by the clerk, who was waiting upon her. On the 17th inst. she again visited the same store, and while pretending to purchase a small quantity of the finest from the counter and placed in her pocket one piece of Honiton lace worth $40, and one pair of Honiton lace sleeves valued at $16.

On Monday last she again made her appearance at STEWART'S, for the ostensible purpose of buying goods, but while there, it is alleged by the assistant of Mr. John S. Ryan, one of the salesmen, just she took some other articles, to the amount of $42. The latter gentleman states that he saw her put the articles in her pockets, and that thereupon he took measures to detain her, and sent to inform Mr. STEWART, the general Superintendent of the establishment. Mrs. CLEMENS endeavored very vehemently, and loudly charged that she wished to purchase a quantity of lace, and was shown several pieces, from which she chose several samples which she said would answer her purpose. While the clerk was busy with another customer, it is alleged that she adroitly secreted about her person three pieces of black lace of the value of $64, and shortly after conveyed them away undetected by the clerk, who was waiting upon her. On the 17th inst. she again visited the same store, and while pretending to purchase a small quantity of the finest from the counter and placed in her pocket one piece of Honiton lace worth $40, and one pair of Honiton lace sleeves valued at $16.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: Flour, 14,000 bbls; Wheat, 19,700 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Corn, 7,300 bushels; Rye, 42 bushels; Barley, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Provisions, 1,000 pkgs; and Whiskey, 1,000 bbls.

ASHES—Are in fair request and quite firm. We quote Pots at $6 25@$6 75, and Pearls at $8 37½@$8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEEF WAX—Western Yellow has been in more demand at 30c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full prices, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb; Sperm at 45c.@50c.

CHEMICALS—Have been in less demand.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request and firmer; sales of 1,000 bags, including Cargoes afloat, at 30½c.@31c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at inquiry prices; Middlings, 82c.@90c. ⅌ lb; sales and receipts of 1,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in fair request and quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $22@$23 50; St. Domingo do., at $22@$22 50; Honduras do., $23@$23 50.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in limited demand. No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce and quiet. Good to prime Live Geese 57c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand at about previous rates.

FRUIT—A lively inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 10@$1 12½; French do. at $4 ⅌ box; Currants at 14½c@15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been somewhat depressed, common and medium grades having been quoted down 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl, though the principal holders have not been eager to sell. Sales since our last, 10,000 bbls, including Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 25; poor to choice extra State, at $6 30@$6 95; choicy at $7 45@$7 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ..... $6 00@$6 25
Extra State ..... 6 30@6 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 25@7 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 7 45@7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 55@7 95
Extra Genesee ..... 7 00@7 95
Poor to very choice extra Missouri 7 15@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,250 bbls, at $7 30@$8 15 for poor to good superfine, $8 15@$11 for fancy and very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 500 bbls, Extra at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 ⅌ bbl; sales, 60 bbls. Corn Meal is almost out of demand at $5 50 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western Canada, and for Brandywine, and $6 40 for Atlantic Mills ⅌ bbl; sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very heavy to-day; though prices have favored buyers decidedly, few things have yet been disposed to purchase freely, unless at a reduction of 2c.@5c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, since our last, 40,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72; Amber Western, $1 67@$1 69; Red Western, poor on to choice new at $1 45@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47½; Milwaukee Club at $1 42@$1 45; old do. at $1 50; Amber Michigan, Canada Spring at $1 41@$1 45; and do. at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active for shipping values; Sales were made of 45,000 bushels, including 7,000 for Mixed Western in store and afloat ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at $1 32@$1 37, according to quality; Barley is 1,000 bush. Oats have been very active and firmer. We quote Canadian 82½c.@83c.; Prince Edward's Island, 79c.@80c.; Western, 79c.@84c.; State at 80c@83c. Barley continues in demand at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ bush. Barley Malt at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bush. Sales of 1,000 bush.

BONNY BAGGING—Are in moderate request for the trade at 22c. Bundles or Bales are in request for the trade at 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

HAY—North River continues in good request at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 80c.@95c.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, and firm at 30c. for poor to choice New, and 37c@40c. for prime crop, according to quality ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at 40c. for Texas cured in bulk, and 45c. for Buenos Ayres, in the hair.

HAVANA TOBACCO—Is in better demand, and prices have advanced 1@2c. ⅌ lb. Sales of 300 bales Vuelta Abajo at 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Is in better request and firmer. We quote Para at 62c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Has been active and decidedly firmer. Pig sold at $50@$55, and No. 1 Scotch at $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—The inquiry for Boston Sprue and other medium orders, at current prices, is good.

LIME—Rockland Lime is entirely sold out at $1 25 ⅌ cask.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at prices nearly as last quoted.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado is in good request at 35c.@37c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds continue in good request. Yellow Sugar Drips are in good request at 32c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, though, with further inquiry, prices have been well maintained. Sales, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 10@$1 12 ⅌ gallon, Rosin, $3 00@$3 50 ⅌ bbl; Tar, $4 00@$4 50 ⅌ bbl; Crude Pitch, $3 00@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OIL—Has been in less demand to-day, and prices have been lower. We quote Crude Whale at 50@52c.; Refined do. at 60@65c.; Sperm, at $1 60@$1 65; Sperm Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Elephant at $1 10@$1 15; Lard, at 70@75c.; Refined, free, in steady request at 80c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude Sperm Oil have been 1,000 gallons, and of Crude Whale, 1,000 gallons.

PETROLEUM—Has been very active for export, and the sales embrace 1,000 bbls, the demand being for the Continent. We quote Crude, in bulk, at 42c.@44c. for prime, and 40c.@41c. for common. Refined, free, in steady request, at 60c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port during the week ending January 7, viz:

Receipts of Petroleum	1,000
Receipts of Petroleum, &c.	1,000

New-Orleans Market Week ending Nov. 21.—The transactions in cotton for the week have been entirely for export, and the sales embrace 2,000 bales, including 1,000 bales, the Liverpool export, and 1,000 bales, the Havre export, at prices not fully maintained for the common qualities, which are relatively lower than the common grades. Sugar is quiet and Molasses is nominally unchanged. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 32c@35c. ⅌ gallon, and Molasses at 35c@40c. ⅌ gallon. Rice is in better request, and prices are fully maintained for the common qualities, which are scarce, but the common grades are quite difficult to place at any price. Pork is in better request, and Bacon is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. Lard is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Prime Mess Pork at $29@$29 50 ⅌ barrel, and Prime Mess Bacon at 16½c@17c. ⅌ lb. Corn is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Prime Mixed at 90c@95c. ⅌ bushel. Flour is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Superfine at $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Brandywine at $6 50 ⅌ bbl. Wheat is in better request, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Prime Red at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active for shipping values. Sales were made of 45,000 bushels, including 7,000 for Mixed Western in store and afloat ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at $1 32@$1 37, according to quality. Barley is 1,000 bush. Oats have been very active and firmer. We quote Canadian 82½c@83c.; Prince Edward's Island, 79c.@80c.; Western, 79c.@84c.; State at 80c@83c. Barley continues in demand at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ bush. Barley Malt at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bush. Sales of 1,000 bush.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in better request for the demand at Rio. Bundles or Bales are in request for the trade at 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb. Bundles at 19½c.@20c. ⅌ lb; sales 1,000 bundles.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Living War Kite, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Great, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The River Rats.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 536 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Menagerie and Equestrian Display.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticons.

GALLERIES—(No. 626 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

SPECTACOLO—(No. 720 Broadway)—"The Sick of Fashion."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Rivals, I'll Be All Three.

PARK THEATRE—Cricket—Trodden—Jenny Lind.

BIELOW'S GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Outside or, the Country—Pat's Blunders.

CHARON CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga, this morning, is of great interest, although the details are so blind in many respects that no clear idea of the operations can be obtained. The movement which took place on Monday, the 23d inst., looks very much like a very heavy reconnoissance for the purpose of developing the enemy's position and intentions. The divisions of Gens. Wood and Sheridan, of Granger's corps, were engaged. Gen. Hazen's brigade, supported by Gen. Wilder's, attacked the enemy and drove him from his rifle-pits, capturing 200 prisoners, and occupying Orchard Ridge, the only high ground between our position and that of the enemy. The whole movement was completely in view from the lines of both armies. One dispatch says that deserters reported that the rebels were falling back on Chickamauga Station, and closes by asserting that hard fighting is inevitable to-morrow, unless the rebels fall back during the night. A later and special dispatch from Washington brings the cheering intelligence that fighting was going on all day yesterday, and that our troops had forced the enemy back at all points. No particulars are given.

An important letter from Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, relative to the difficulties surrounding the subject of the exchange of prisoners, has been made public. Mr. Whiting intimates that the correspondence between the Commissioners, as published, does not really relate to the true difficulties which exist—which are, sending into service many of the unexchanged Vicksburgh captives, and the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. Mr. W. further gives the assurance that the faith of the Government is pledged to protect these men, and it will not abandon them. The President has ordered the stern law of retaliation enforced to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy or sell into Slavery.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that several of the corps have changed positions. Lee's army stretches from Madison Court-house to the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. One division of Ewell's corps occupies Fredericksburgh. Lee is said to be preparing to go into Winter quarters.

There is nothing additional from Gen. Burnside. A telegram from Cincinnati speaks of cannonading being still heard—probably at Cumberland Gap—though it don't say so.

Via Fortress Monroe we have some scattering dispatches from the Richmond papers of the 20th and 21st. Bragg telegraphs on the 20th that Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry had repulsed the National cavalry near Knoxville, and captured 200 prisoners on the 19th. The Charleston dispatches say that twelve shells had fallen into the city, but no damage was done. In North Carolina the Conservatives claimed to have elected eight out of ten members of Congress. The radical peace men got the largest majorities. Via Mobile the rebels report a victory over Franklin's force at Opelousas, the particulars of which have already been published.

Gen. Butler and staff, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived at Newbern on the 20th.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, a petition was received from the principal hotel-keepers, asking that policemen be detailed to their hotels, to protect them from "hotel thieves." Messrs. Purdy, Stewart, Snook and Roome, were appointed a Committee to confer with the Police Commissioners on the subject. By resolution, the Clerk was directed to warn all election officers of the penalties for any kind of neglect of their duty. This step is taken to prevent, if possible, the mixing up of matters in making out returns. A resolution was adopted thanking Gov. Seymour for promptly appointing a State Assessor for this end of the State, to fill the place of the late Thomas Addis Emmet. Mr. Hoyt reported a resolution to appropriate $277,248 64 from the riot damage indemnity fund, to pay the regular and special militia employed to restore and maintain order during and subsequent to the riot. The resolution also provides compensation for personal injuries to the Police. It was adopted. Adjourned to Monday next, at noon.

Fernando Wood spoke last evening, at a supper given by the Democracy of Bergen County, N. J., to celebrate the triumph of Copperheadism there at the late election. Mr. Wood, in this speech, took strongest ground in favor of immediate, unconditional peace than he has ever done before. He said, in so many words, that if any State Executive had had the nerve to resist Federal authority when men were called for to prosecute the war, our troubles would have been over long ago. He also declared that no Democrat should vote one dollar or one dollar'sh sustain the present Administration to carry on the war.

Last evening the Workingwomen's Union held a meeting at No. 187 Bowery, for the purpose of advancing their interests as far as possible in the matter of an increase of wages. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Moses S. Beach, Mr. Watson, Mr. McKellar, and several of the women present. After some discussion, it was determined to appoint a committee of twelve gentlemen, in conjunction with the subscribers to the Union Fund, in order to frame a constitution and by-laws, when the meeting adjourned.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 16th, announces the death of Brig.-Gen. Posey, who died at Charlottesville on Sunday, from a wound received during the late fight at Bristoe Station. He was interred at Charlottesville with military honors. Gen. Posey was formerly Colonel of the Forty-eighth Mississippi regiment, Featherston's brigade, and when that officer was transferred from the Army of Virginia to the West, Gen. Posey was commissioned to succeed him.

The attending physician of James B. Clay, at Montreal, writes a note to the Montreal *Gazette*, to deny the statement of the Times' correspondent at Toronto, that Mr. Clay was engaged in the late rebel conspiracy. He has been confined to his bed for five months.

Another contractor, C. W. Hall, by name, has just been convicted at Cincinnati of defrauding the Government in the purchase of horses, and fined $10,000, with six months' imprisonment thrown in.

Hon. F. W. Lincoln has been renominated for Mayor of Boston by the Republicans.

In the town election in Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the Democratic ticket was successful by 300 majority.

There is very little doing in the City Law Courts, and very little will be done until the political world has finished incubating on the December election, and hatched something from its biennial mare's-nest.

The price of Gold fell 2@3½ ⅌ cent. yesterday, closing 150½@¾. Money fairly active at 7 ⅌ cent. The Railway Shares were lower.

Business was much restricted yesterday. The rain-storm checked operations. The depression in Gold had an unfavorable effect. Breadstuffs were quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions and Groceries were less active, yet quoted firm. Whisky was freely purchased by speculators at irregular prices. Tallow was in less demand. Linseed and Linseed Oil were brisker and dearer. Hemp was attracting more attention at higher rates. Spices were in moderate request. Wool was active and buoyant. The freight market was quiet. Other branches of trade presented no important alteration.

The Live Stock Markets are not as well supplied with animals this week, but owing to Thanksgiving, when poultry supplants meat, there is no lack in any department. A holiday of this kind is calculated to lessen the demand for meat about one-third, as it generally takes two days to consume the turkeys and "pick the bones." A falling off from 62,100 to 59,500 live animals is therefore no more than the diminished time of regular meat eating calls for, and prices have not advanced any more on one sort than they have fallen off on others. Beeves number 5,179, which is 1,300 less than last week. The 3,731 yarded at Allerton's were mostly sold on Monday, and for the best cattle an advance of ¼c. is quoted. More cattle brought 11c. ⅌ lb. than have been sold at that price for several weeks past. One reason was because there were more fat cattle in market, and another was that there was a real advance on this kind, owing to a demand for choice animals for holiday beef. Medium and thin steers sold quite as low as last week. The market averaged about 8½c., and everything was sold off aleak.... Sheep and lambs amount to only 10,618 for the week, against over 18,000 one week ago. Still there is no advance, but on the contrary a slight decline, ½c. securing prime fat sheep, and 5c. fair stock. Rainy weather hurts the sale of sheep. Several droves remain unsold.... Live hogs foot up 36,926 for the week. They have been selling as fast as received up to Tuesday, when larger arrivals and bad weather left some on the market unsold. Prime, heavy corn hogs are worth 6½c.—one small lot of extra fat hogs were reported at 7c.

Who Repeats the War?—A Difference Between Rebels and Loyal Men.

Among the many home-truths told by John M. Botts, in his letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, he said: "There is not one of those who aided to bring this war on, that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed." This is literal fact. There is not a rebel of any responsibility whatever who dare tell Mr. Botts that he here says the thing which is not. Every man of them knows in his heart that the calculations upon which the rebellion was started have utterly failed, and that nothing but the fact that they are in the fight keeps them to the fight. Could things be put back to the condition they were in on the week when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the rebel conspirators, from Jeff. Davis down, would sooner walk straight into their graves than have knowingly encountered the misery and the humiliation which this war is entailing upon them and the people which trusted them. It is not in human nature, unless when stark mad, to plunge into such a sea of calamity and disgrace, with a knowledge of its real character.

Here is an essential difference between the supporters of the rebellion and the supporters of the Government. Among the millions of the latter—of course we mean the genuine supporters of the Government, and not Copperheads—there is not a man who regrets that the war came when it came and as it came. They all feel that as much was done to avert it as could be done without an utter abandonment of character—that there was a forbearance almost abject, efforts of concession almost craven. As they now look back upon that period of trembling entreaty, their only shame is that it lasted so long, and their greatest glory is that just as soon as their ears caught the sound of the cannon against Sumter, they so instantly straightened into their original manhood, and leaped to the grapple. It is true that the contest has cost the North great treasure and blood—that anxiety and care, and toil, and trial, and affliction have come from it, which no human power can gauge. But all that brings no regret. Could it all have been foreseen—say, had it proved twenty times worse than it has been actually experienced—that grand uprising would still have occurred, and now still would have been looked back to as the best day in the annals of the Republic. The progress of the war, notwithstanding all the sacrifices it has imposed, has only endeared the cause all the more to the great body of the Northern people. They fight not because the fight is upon them, but because duty commands it, and because they are assured that by fighting, and that only, will their country be saved. As it was in the beginning, so still—it is the flag which inspires them; and with it they have neither repinings nor misgivings. Such language as Mr. Botts sends to the rebel Capital, challenging denial, it would be morally impossible for him or anybody else to address to any of the authorities in Washington. The man who should attempt it would be set down at once as bereft of his senses.

Of course, we don't imagine that this essential difference between the two parties to this conflict, in respect to their experience for its beginning, is going to make any essential difference in the tenacity with which it will be maintained. Regret for the past does not at all hinder desperation in the present, but, in fact, rather precludes it. Every day's observation is common life testifies how often it is that no men are more reckless than those who are most dissatisfied with themselves. We take it for granted that, bitterly as Jeff. Davis and his crew may rue their leading "precipitated the South into revolution," they will yet fight to the very last to maintain that revolution. They will give up only when compelled to do so by sheer exhaustion. The loyal part of the country has got to put forth its strength accordingly. Whatever the changes in the spirit that come over the Confederate dream, the stubborn fact remains that the Confederate body will fight as long as it can stand, and that there is no possible way of getting rid of it but by crushing it. It is under that conviction, and for that object, that our President has sent out his call for three hundred thousand more men. Let them be furnished in the same high spirit of Duty that has hitherto sustained the war; and this desperation, now so defiant, will be very speedily pushed to the step beyond, which is Despair, and to the step beyond that, which is Death.

Another Battle in Georgia.

We have news that the battle between the armies of Grant and Bragg, which has been threatened for some days, was opened yesterday morning, and lasted all day. The fighting was immediately in front of our position at Chattanooga, in the valley which forms a sort of *cul-de-sac* between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, some six or eight miles northwest of the late battle-ground of Chickamauga. It is here that the body of the rebel army has been planted. We suppose that undoubtedly our army was the attacking party, and that Gen. Grant ordered the assault. An attack was designed for a week ago last Sunday, but for good reason it was ordered to be temporarily postponed. The forces mentioned as having been engaged are those of Gens. Thomas and Sherman. If this statement is literally accurate, it indicates that Gen. Sherman's column, which was previously reported as moving in the direction of East Tennessee for the relief of Gen. Burnside, had been quickly wheeled round and down to Chattanooga, at the order of Gen. Grant. Hooker, too, will, doubtless, have a hand in the affair. We hardly suppose that the rebel column of Longstreet, which has been fighting Burnside up at Knoxville, has had time to join itself to the army of Bragg, though it was reported a day or two ago that it had withdrawn from Gen. Burnside's front.

The telegraph characterizes the news received in Washington as "most satisfactory." We are glad to get the assurance, and do not doubt that the battle will end even more satisfactorily than it has opened.

The Military Maneuvering in Tennessee.

It would be a great comfort if the persons to whom we are indebted for the dispatches from Chattanooga would write in a way not to be utterly unintelligible. The country is really very much interested to know what takes place at that important theatre of military operations; but it is very hard to form any correct idea of the late transactions from any accounts thus far received. It appears that previous to the battle reported this morning, Bragg had been falling back from the line he till lately held in the immediate front of Chattanooga, and had begun a retrograde movement back of Chickamauga Station. There is nothing, however, to show whether this action was in consequence of an offensive demonstration on the part of Gen. Grant, or whether it was voluntary on the part of Bragg, and in execution of a previously formed design. A reconnoissance on the 23d revealed the rebels as occupying the position at Missionary Ridge and the intervening heights. Thereupon Gen. Thomas pushed forward a part of Gen. Gordon Granger's corps, consisting of the divisions of Wood and Sheridan; two important knolls, half way between our line and Missionary Ridge, were carried by a brilliant charge, and the whole position up to the foot of that ridge was gained. A battle was stated to be imminent yesterday, "unless the rebels should withdraw during the night," and it is the engagement that was thus foreseen and pronounced that is now reported to be in progress.

There is every probability, however, that Bragg had designed a retreat, dictated by the military elements of the situation as they have been affected by late events. The success of the action which gave Gen. Grant possession of Lookout Valley and the direct line of river communication with Bridgeport, made it no longer an object for the rebels to hold a line close up to our front at Chattanooga. And while it was no longer an object in a military point of view, their position in Chattanooga Valley was a very uncomfortable and embarrassing one, being nine miles from the railway station, and involving the wagoning of supplies over that distance by execrable roads. On this head, a writer in the Savannah *Republican* makes the following sensible observations:

"The question of subsisting the Federal army in Chattanooga this Winter is solved, and there is no longer any doubt about the ability of its commander to obtain all needful supplies unless we dispossess him of the railroad. To do this we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome difficulties of a serious character. The truth is, Lookout Mountain is very much in our way. If we make Lookout Valley the battle-ground, we interpose the mountain between us and our base of supplies, and expose our flank and rear to a movement either from Chattanooga or Bridgeport; and if we do not go into the valley we cannot dislodge the enemy. Why, then, should we pounce upon it in the end and water in Chattanooga Valley?"

In addition to these suggestions comes the important consideration of the situation of Longstreet's column. Hardly had his expedition against Gen. Burnside got well under way, for the purpose of carrying out Jeff. Davis' threat to "drive the Yankees out of Tennessee," than the arrival of Gen. Sherman's column put into the hands of Gen. Grant the means of sending a powerful force to operate on Longstreet's communications, without subtracting a man from the force held in hand to watch the action of Bragg's main force in his immediate front. Bragg must have immediately seen the faulty position in which he was placed by this division of his force; at least, if he did not, there are military heads at Richmond acute enough to do so. The best course in this turn of affairs was to fall back on the railroad—a movement which would have the double advantage of bringing him to his line of supplies and enabling him to cover the withdrawal of Longstreet's column for the purpose of forming a junction with his own force.

Repeated experience has made Bragg a thorough adept in the art of retreating, but he has been too well watched this time to play his part quite as well as he has hitherto done. According to his usual custom, he had begun by sending off the heavy part of his material, with siege guns, etc.; but the reconnoissance in force of Thomas seems to have caught the retreating rebels in *flagrante delicto*, and brought them suddenly to a stand. In the meantime it is most gratifying to be able to believe that the turn of affairs thus far will relieve Gen. Burnside's force from a very perilous position, while it also gives promise of a grand success at Chattanooga.

Peace Anti Disunion.—A Copperhead festival was held in Bergen County, N. J., last night, at which the principal orator was Fernando Wood. His voice is still for peace. "There can be no such thing as rebellion in this country." "Suppose," said he, "New-York chose to secede, who dare attempt to prevent her; and Virginia has the same right as New-York." He believed that "when the President called for troops, if but one State Governor had done his duty, the war would have been stopped; for with 100,000 under Lee threatening Washington, neither Seaton nor Lincoln would have had courage enough to turn round and face the fire they would have felt in the rear." We suppose that if New-York were to attempt to break up the Government, it would be apt to get into the same kind of difficulty that Virginia has got itself into; and we suppose that if Gov. Seymour had threatened the rear of Seaton and Lincoln while Lee was threatening their front, the rear of Gov. Seymour would have been attended to by the people of New-York. The whole thing is perfectly simple, he Mr. Wood will perceive.

A long series of short toasts was given—some of which were intended to be funny—a ghastly sort of humorous; others of which were traitorous, others pious, and others ridiculous. After the toast to Wood, came "The State of Illinois—the Star of Hope in the West." What does this mean? If there be one State devoted to the Union more than another—one State more determined than another to prosecute to the end the war for the Union—one State which has better than another proven its patriotism by its works—it is Illinois. With perhaps one exception, she has a larger population of her able-bodied men in the field than any State in the Union. She is a star in the Union galaxy, but certainly not in that of rebellion or Copperheadism.

This speech is undoubtedly intended to foreshadow Fernando Wood's position and programme in the forthcoming Congress. His following there will certainly be small.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night Gounod's "Faust" will be produced for the first time in New-York. It is a grand romantic opera, involving in its interpretation all the resources of the Academy. Mr. Maretzek has spared no expense, and has been prodigal of labor in the bringing out of this very important work. Gounod is a French composer, who, in "Faust" at least, has won a success which Europe has not been slow to acknowledge. Since the days of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," there has been no opera that combines inspiration and learning in so remarkable a degree. "Faust" has created a popular and artistic sensation in all the cities where it has been played. If it fails to do so here it will not be the fault of Mr. Maretzek, who has been liberal in all that can contribute to the success of the opera on scene and music. There is, however, no ground for apprehension. The combination is beautiful, and to-night will witness one of the memorable successes of the age. The following artists are in the cast: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Suisse, Miss Steckles, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bischi, Signor Tagliapietra, and Signor Colletti. Mr. Max Maretzek presides in the orchestra.

The Menagerie.—Divers attempts have heretofore been made to establish a menagerie on Broadway, but have invariably failed because of the absence of all proper arrangements, and the preponderance of discomfort to visitors, and of the odors of sawdust, and nasty, unlighted animals. The menagerie opened at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway is successfully in advance of all previous efforts. The exposition building has been remodelled, admirably and elegantly arranged, and visitors will find a novelty in the absence of all the embarrassments which have marked similar exhibitions. The animals are superior to any seen on this Continent before, and among them is the most superb specimen of the few giraffes ever exhibited in this country. As a whole, in the arrangement of the building, in the rare animals, in the thrilling feats of Langworthy with the lions, panthers, &c., and in the performance of the monstrous elephant, *Tippoo Saib*, the Broadway Menagerie has no rival on other Continents.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Gen. Butler at Newbern—The Peace Men Elect Eight Out of Ten Members of Congress in North Carolina.

Newbern, N. C., Friday, Nov. 20.

Maj.-Gen. Butler arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe via Morehead City, accompanied by his Staff, his wife and daughter, and Rear Admiral Lee.

The Raleigh Standard claims that the Conservatives have elected eight members out of ten to the rebel Congress. Those of them who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel Administration, received the largest majorities. The Conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers' votes.

The corpses of seven large steamers which for the blockade of Wilmington in one night, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

THE ARKADIA DEF CAPE RACE.

Two Days Later from Europe—Gone to Halifax.

St. John, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 14th, off Queenstown on the 15th of November, passed Cape Race en route to Boston, at 8 o'clock last evening.

The dates per the Arabia are two days later than those already received.

The fact was ascertained on the time the Arabia passed Queenstown, the sinking of the Arabia by the agentleman of the Associated Press.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EVERYTHING QUIET YESTERDAY

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Successful Fight with Guerrillas in Loudon County.

DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to 5 P. M. Anxious officers may be interested to know that several changes of position of army corps have been made.

The Fredericksburgh Heights are held by one division of Ewell's corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Richmond Court-house, on the side of the Rapidan. His force is mostly cavalry. The rebel army begins to have no faith at all that we will advance and fight before May, 1864, for it is constantly preparing to go into Winter quarters at or near Gordonsville. At present it is stretched from that place to some point on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh road, probably Hanover Junction.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Passengers, who arrived to-night from the Army of the Potomac, represent our forces as occupying the same position they have held for week past. It rained here last night and this morning.

Nothing of special interest has been received through the special messenger.

Yesterday Col. Lowell, in his pursuit of guerrillas in Loudon County, Virginia, came up with a much larger force than usual, and giving them battle, succeeded in damaging them most essentially, capturing a large number of prisoners, horses, accoutrements, &c.

A Severe Succession by Fine Weather—The Roads—Winter Quarters—Gen. Buford—J. H. Bates Gives a Dinner—Have Prisoners—Red Tape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1863.

A rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday and most of last night. Early this morning the storm clouds were swept away by a change of wind, and the sun is now shining in all its splendor. While the roads in this vicinity are easily rendered impassable by rain, they are quickly dry again when the genial rays of "Old Sol" shine forth. The weather, to-day, is all that anyone could wish; the air is bracing enough to make every one feel well, and therefore ready for any emergency.

There is no news—except that of a contraband character—worth communicating. I may say, however, en passant, that the fears expressed by some of the correspondents of the Times, that Gen. Meade was preparing to go into Winter quarters, have no foundation whatever in fact. Nothing of the kind has yet been considered. The campaign has by no means ended; this army has yet an important duty to perform, and the officers and men alike have both the will and the nerve to perform that duty—successfully, I hope and believe.

Gen. Buford, who commands the First cavalry division, left for the North, yesterday, on a sick-leave of absence. He is suffering from rheumatism, superinduced by exposure in the field. His compulsory absence is a source of regret to the whole command, as they have the utmost confidence in his ability and skill as a commander. Gen. Merritt, of the Regular brigade—an accomplished cavalry officer—succeeds to the command.

Jesse Mimo Bates dined a number of Major-Generals at his residence near Brandy Station yesterday. Among the number was the Commanding-General. This probably will give fresh cause of offence to the Richmond junta.

A large number of prisoners were brought into camp yesterday, gathered up by our cavalry pickets. They will be forwarded to Washington to-day.

Another life has probably been sacrificed to red tape. Thomas Kelsar, of Co. I, Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, died in camp yesterday morning, from chronic diarrhœa. His attending surgeons, Drs. Wilcox and Sayre, had tried in vain to obtain permission to send him to the North as the only means of saving his life. His remains were escorted to their last resting-place yesterday, attended by his company, commanded by Capt. Jackson, and all of the officers of the company in camp. The deceased formerly resided in Albany, and was about forty years of age.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

There is nothing certain about issuing any new year Treasury-notes at present. Of the five-year notes, only the $50 millions negotiated with the Banks will be prepared. No new financial measure of any character is now contemplated by the Government. In the various financial acts passed during this Administration, there is not discoverable any positive provision requiring the payment in gold of the principal or bonds issued by the Government, with the exception of the provision in the law of March, 1862. Under this law no bonds have yet been issued. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has never yet directed the payment of any portion of the funded debt otherwise than in coin. And this, it is confidently asserted by those who have the best opportunities of knowing the Secretary's opinions upon the subject, will continue to be his policy, unless prevented by circumstances beyond his ability to control.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

The War Department, to-day, sent its estimates for the next fiscal year to the Treasury Department. This completes the estimates of all the Departments on which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be based. The utmost caution is used to prevent any possible premature publication of the figures.

THE LABOR AND WAGES QUESTION.

It being represented that the increased prices of provisions and of necessaries render it proper and just that there should be an increased rate of wages for mechanics, laborers and other employes, whose compensation is not fixed by law, it has been ordered that the heads of the respective Bureaus of the War Department make inquiry and report as just and reasonable rate of advanced wages to be paid by the Government at the present time.

THE IRON-CLAD RANGAMOR.

Statements having been made that the iron-clad Rangamor, on the eve of her departure upon an important mission, was found, to be in a sinking condition, and a question of treason having been mentioned in this connection, a correspondent, of whom the *National Intelligencer* speaks as "an esteemed friend in the Washington Navy-yard," sends to that paper a communication, saying:

"There was no disaster on Saturday night, and there is no mystery connected with the very ordinary operation of sending the yard engine to do what the ordinary hand-pump of the vessel could have done had it been in order. There was no defect in the engine to be repaired. The boilers were filled twice and a half for the purpose of discovering leaks, and the water from those boilers was unnecessarily let into the vessel. The strength her down so much that water came in at the junction of the overhang and the body of the vessel. The ordinary hand-pump being out of order, the engine of the yard was sent down to the vessel, and used all the steam she could to get on her engines."

THE STARTING-PLACE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is acknowledged that the President, in accordance with the terms of the law of the last Congress, decides that the Southern Pacific Railroad shall start from a point on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Gennett's, in connection with the Mississippi and Missouri and the Rock Island Roads.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Some conscience-stricken man in New-York has

PEACE DEMOCRATS' FESTIVAL.

Speech of Hon. Fernando Wood

HIS FIRST SINCE THE RIOTS.

The Copperheads of Bergen County New-Jersey, Jubilant.

Last evening, the Peace Democracy of Bergen County, N. J., gave a supper at Bergen, in honor of their successes throughout at the late elections. Hon. Fernando Wood was the guest of the evening. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given, the first drank standing, in silence; others were heartily applauded:

TOASTS.

The Union and the Constitution—Call defend them from every foe.

Our Distinguished Guest—Hon. Fernando Wood.

The State of Illinois—The star of hope in the West.

The State of New-Jersey—The only spot of dry land in the deluge.

The County of Bergen—The Banner County of Democracy, which has not yet made a non-descript as a War Democrat with its majority.

"*Hi! Hi! get the Fusionists.*"

The last Man and the last Dollar—May the one be an Abolitionist, and the other a shinplaster, and may they both perish in the last ditch together.

State Rights—May they not be forgotten in desirous and bloody triumph of State despotism.

Habeas Corpus and trial by Jury.

To the First Governor—Who shall save the virtue and respect to keep his oath of office, and protect and defend the Constitution, laws and sovereignty of his State and the rights of his people.

To Light of Other Days—When Liberty gave a white face and America was not a negro.

The Democratic Party—As it was, sound, consistent, honesty, chivalry and greatness that dominated its councils.

The Abolition War Party—Remember that those who think it right to go to it, and those who think it is wrong stay at home.

Those who say we are in a minority, and those who say we are a majority.

The Copperheads—Those who think the Union is worth fighting for, and those who think it is worth stealing.

The Abolition War Party—Remember that those who think it right to go to it, and those who think it is wrong stay at home.

Those who say we are in a minority, and those who say we are a majority.

The Copperheads—Those who think the Union is worth fighting for, and those who think it is worth stealing.

Mr. Wood, who was received with great enthusiasm, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and in return congratulated the State of New-Jersey on the exalted position which she had attained in the eyes of the world by her constituent devotion to the principles of free government, and the unquestioned sentiments she had ever expressed in favor of peace. He felt sure that had the precepts she had advocated been adopted, and the example she had set been followed, the Union would long ere this, have been restored. He did not propose, on this occasion, to enter into any discussion of the great principles at issue before the American people. His views on these questions were fully known. Ten few days he would be called on in another place to give free expression to his opinions, and to give at least an intelligent version of the duty of the Democracy at this crisis. We have fallen, he said, on evil times. The war is defended by some, because it is said to be the only way of restoring the Union; others again sustain it because they think it will crush out Slavery; and, again, others hound on the fight because it creates an unnatural excitation of the moments and passions, as they think, to their individual interests. With the motives of men I have nothing to do. Whatever may be the ground on which people defend, or which is presented as the ground of defence, I care not whether it is presented for ultimate purposes or not; the agents of men—or of the Government are nothing in view of the fact that the effect, tendency and catastrophe will of necessity be fatally disastrous. It is fully to point of motives, however high and sounding they may outwardly appear, when the results which occur from those motives are destructive and disastrous. It may be no good said that a man is justified in jumping from an embankment, to fall from which is certain to break his neck, because he did not design doing any injury to him said. Whatever may have been the motives, there has been a period in the act. So with this war. Whether we will or not in the continued prosecution is certain destruction. There is not such thing as resolution upon the institutions upon which the Government of this country is founded. Suppose New-York chose to secede, who dare attempt to prevent her? Virginia had the same right as New-York. War is attrition and disintegration. No man in his senses disputes this. Every man who favors it, directly or indirectly, favors the dissolution of the American Union—promotes the establishment of a centralized despotism, and advances the fortunes of the most desperate and unscrupulous knaves that ever cursed a country. The education of the war may well be classed as the "evil disposed" and the "unprincipled." These two classes comprehend the whole war party of the country. The Democracy cannot follow either. What, then, is the conclusion? It is, as (if the people favored) was, in admitting it, rely on it, this apparently popular verdict can, if honestly analyzed, be found to be nothing more than a temporary estrangement. The real patriotic sentiment of the country will yet declare itself in thunder tones against it. But if it be true that the people are in favor of the war, let the War Democrats remember that the Democratic party will not be trusted with power to prosecute it. Therefore, let the Democracy remain true to itself and its time-honored principles, and, if it fails, let little battling for the ever-living truths proclaimed by the fathers of the Constitution. Perseverance and consistency in politics, if founded in justice, and and right will prevail at a later period in power, and be triumphant. Let us, therefore, adhere closely to the theory of Government upon which the Union was originally founded. The present division must subside. Like the French Revolution, the dreadful era of carnage and fanaticism must run its course and have its termination. All civil wars, founded, as political or moral ideas have promoted the same enthusiasts, have prevailed with the same popular enthusiasts and enforcement on that will, in the towards and enthusiasm of the man or party which advocated them. Rely on this. History will repeat itself in this instance as it has in a thousand other cases and nature has not been changed; men are now as in the days of Roundheads and Cavaliers—bloody, treacherous, fanatical, cold and unscrupulous. Mr. Wood did not speak numbers when the war Democracy. He said the Democratic party to which his hearers belonged must divorce all aid and assistance from and affiliation with those War Democrats; they must compel neither their friendship, influence or votes. He believed that when the President called for troops, if only one State Governor had done his duty under the Constitution, the war would have been stopped before now. With 100,000 under Lee threatening Washington, neither Seaton nor Lincoln would have had courage enough to turn and face the fire they would have felt in the rear. It is the duty of the people now to refuse to give another man or another dollar for the purpose of carrying on the war. A reference made by the speaker to Mr. Vallandigham was received with the most boisterous applause.

Ex-Gov. Pennington, of New-Jersey, followed Mr. Wood. He believed all the most ultra democracy, none of Democracy, sentiments enunciated by his New-York compeer. He believed the only salvation of the country lay in the restoration to power of the Democracy, and he was not very nervous as to the means by which the Democracy elected the necessary majority of power.

Other speeches were made by C. Chauncey Beaman, Esq., Van Ness Lane and others, and a letter from Hon. E. F. Bergstresser, of Illinois, was read.

Barnum's Museum Mirror.

As a very large collection of curious and rare specimens of beauty, the proprietor has brought together in this exhibition, and for a few days only,

THREE RECENTLY LIVING GIANTS,

which never were seen. Contrasted with them is a beautiful Hindoostan Gentleman, but 21 inches in height. Such a practical illustration of

BEAUTIFUL AND LARGE,

the world never saw before. It is worth going 100 miles to see. Besides these there are half a million of other curiosities and interesting "wonders of the world," all to be seen for 25 cents.

This is a grand gala week, and it is no wonder that the Museum is thronged day and night with Ladies and Gentlemen and delighted Children, for never before was so many lively instructive, interesting and amusing works of nature and art concentrated and presented at one office to the admiring public.

For further particulars see the regular Morning advertisement.

Valuable to the Soldiery.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to the soldiery in camps, exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For Officers and clergymen who overtask the voice, they are useful in removing Irritation Throats, and will render SATISFACTORY service. As there are imitations, be sure to inquire for the genuine.

Marsden's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Warerooms and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and entirely with the Trade.

The Marsden Gold Pens are the only ones sold at cost price, to the makers of all other gold pens charge the Government on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Marsden has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past five years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Marsden Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Further, you can have an enduring, always ready, and uniform Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Marsden Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her rooms to see patients, at No. 25 Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Bouquet of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Agreeable, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, Perfumers, No. 2 Astor-place. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Chiccaroos, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show most conspicuously on the cheeks, then on brunettes, but they can be made greatly to resemble the beauty, or other, and anything that will remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, will be found to be our Chiccaroos. A SAMPLE sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, the whole time and attention to diseases of the skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. He covers in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and HAIR OF EVERY CLASS. For full particulars read circular handed about for a circular. DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. All communications FREE.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily performed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all sufferers. Instead of this, let Chemists recommend the fact that a single box of BURNOT'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only relieved, but has permanently cured many of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class Druggists, 25 cents per box.

Hutchinson's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect Dye. Sold everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay-st. Signed WILLIAM A. HATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gurney & Brown's Celebrated Premium Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near Bond-st. Also, Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done to the best advantage on the Grover & Baker machine.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Centennial "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New. W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Cancer, Scurvy, Scrofula, Ulcerated Sores, and all diseases of the foul gland without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 785 Broadway.

Furniture at Whitney, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for sale; the most new FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILINERY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, superior Elastic Stockings, silk elastic stockings for Varicose Veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50c.—Black or Brown. Best in the world; reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. shaving, 10c.

Reference Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, SIDEBOARDS and PARLOR SAFES on silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—R. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon and inventor, Astor-place, (Cooper Institute.) Circulars forwarded on application. Only manufactory in U. S.

Boston Hygienic Food, Healthy Beverage, and Superior Hair Dye. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, W. BOSLE, Boston.

Sicilian Wine and Tonique. Immediate relief in Dyspepsia, for Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness. Central Depot at L. BARNEY, 48 Ann Broadway.

Hermaphrodite or Gold Gent's Stemwinding Watches, for sale only at Wholesale Jewelry, 68 Maiden-lane, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wet Jet Hair Restorer. Triopharonous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

CENTRAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S GRAND GIFT AND SERIES GIFT SCHEMES.

REGULAR, EXTRA CLASS CCC.—Nov. 24, 1863.
13, 46, 16, 35, 25, 5, 70, 64, 55, 72, 5, 49, 42.
REGULAR, CLASS CCC.—Nov. 24, 1863.
63, 38, 67, 5, 60, 69, 55, 68, 51, 36, 13, 21.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing office to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—HIGH, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 618
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe would be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pride and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great nervousness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but bestowed upon me perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES TURLONG, No. 320 2d-av.

No. 136 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Intrusted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must sensibly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg, to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unstained reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for years troubled with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 Tenth-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 18, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several specialists in vain. I shall be happy to bear continual testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled skill to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose constantly stopped up alternately by continual accumulations of thick mucus, filling every pore with offensive matter, and producing a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown to my case that skill that baffled other which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am in entirely restored to perfect health (this I do most cheerfully recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 180 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 618 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, being deeply interested in a return of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of Stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany; John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may then send their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, on whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, than in those named above, thus by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

[Signed.]

SCOTTOWE & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN F. MOORE,
RUFUS WEBB,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH RAYNER,	P. M. PRYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WHITE,
ANDREW DEVEREX, U. S. N.,	REUBEN P. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WEBB,	GEO. O. BAGLEY,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. OGDEN,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell.)	J. C. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	EUGENIUS CLOS,
WM. M. EVAR,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, for DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALLMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the same purpose. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a ten cent stamp attached.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Brewer's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Sashes, will remove from No. 213 to their spacious warerooms, No. 504 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

FERREGO'S RICH SILK SCARFS, FOR GENTLEMEN. NEW HOLIDAY STYLES JUST OPENED. ALSO, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c., AT LOW PRICES. IRA FERREGO & SONS, NO. 32 NASSAU-ST., Two doors south of Fulton, N. Y.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed to a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has been used with the most astonishing success for HALF A CENTURY, FOR ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 424 Broadway, New-York; S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all Druggists.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,

And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and an end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip, foot of Johnson-st., by LUCIUS HART & CO.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 67 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock, at lower rates than any other establishment in the City

FOR CASH.

Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Damask and Plush, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the failing of in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, No. 141 and 143 Division-st., between Bowery and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Hester-sts. Stores pass alone by.

FURNITURE

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for cash. In the store will be found ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my stock and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTINA, Nos. 65 and 67 West Houston-st., between Bowery and Mercer-sts.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, FIFTY, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by J. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each, warranted, and sold with discount on the capital. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Maiden-lane.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a pair. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
WILL BE HELD AT
UNION HEADQUARTERS,
Corner of Broadway and 26th-st.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25,
at 7½ o'clock,
To Ratify the Nomination of
ORISON BLUNT,
THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The following speakers have been invited and are expected to be present to address the meeting:

HON. FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
GEN. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana,
HON. MORTON S. WILKINSON, of Minnesota,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq.,
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.,
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
PARKER GODWIN, Esq.,
HON. R. DELAFIELD SMITH,
WILLIAM SULLERTON, Esq.,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and others.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
HENRY H. RUSLAY, Secretary.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS BERGMANN, MAX GORPP, } Presidents.
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.

Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Thursday's papers.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected. We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPRIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the qualities of mind which he carries into his duties, predominantly qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William K. Strong, Ex-Mayor.
Fernando Wood, Ex-Mayor.
Francis E. Pillion, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 19 West 20th-st.
A. W. Hoffman, No. 23 East 20th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 9 West 20th-st.
Rev. R. R. Montgomery, No. 116 East 20th-st.
Daniel Lord, Jr., No. 60 West 37th-st.
William F. Coster, No. 208 6th-av.
Mahlon Sullivan, No. 6 East 23d-st.
J. A. Whitney, No. 21 West 20th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 20th-st.
William F. George, No. 187 East 20th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 242 6th-av.
William Bell, No. 38 East 20th-st.
John Foster, No. 140 East 20th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 22d-st.
George A. Peters, M.D., No. 29 West 22d-st.
Peter Wright, No. 4 West 22d-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 20th-st.
Sullivan, Randolphs Rudd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 20th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 15 West 20th-st.
G. Delmonico, 16th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Cornell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(XIth, XVth, XVIIth, and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID E. JAQUES,
GEORGE W. McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. DOCHT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLES; for Trustees, WM. E. GEDNEY, R. P. LEE.

C. C. CRANE, Chairman.
Nominating Convention.
W. PATING Attach Secretary.

VIIth AND IXth WARDS—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Vote for JAMES M. MURRAY for Police Justice.

MR. MURRAY has been a resident in the District for 40 years, and for the past 22 years has been Clerk of our Police Court. His friends now ask the electors of the District to reciprocate him to the position he so justly deserves.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKeon, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION,
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIth AND IXth WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

NINTH WARD.—AT THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES of the Democratic Association School Convention, held Nov. 18, 1863, the following persons were nominated:

For Commissioner—HELMUS M. WELLS.
For Inspector—ABRAHAM DEMAREST.
For Trustee—JAMES WEBB, CHAS. E. HALL.

COMMITTEE.

PHILIP W. ENGE, No. 16 West 14th-st.
WM. COOPER, No. 48 Hammond-st.
ISAAC ODELL, No. 226 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT GIBSON, No. 217 Washington-st.
W. GUEST, No. 132 West 8th-st.
JOHN BAUTE, No. 18 8th-st.
A. C. BOGERT, No. 33 Bank-st.
J. SICKELS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.
JOHN MILLS, No. 34 Bank-st.
JAS. McMURRY, No. 88 West 12th-st.
A. A. PHILLIPS, No. 27 Downing-st.
W. C. SILLIUS, No. 33 Bank-st.
DAVID EARL, No. 48 Hammond-st.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—THE MEMBERS of the Bar of the City of New-York, having assembled together this day, at Windust's Hotel, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of Justice of the District Court of the City of New-York, for the First Judicial District, Hon. THOMAS STEWART, the present incumbent, was unanimously selected as a candidate for reelection. Judge STEWART has served as Judge for the past term, and, in the performance of the duties of his office, has acted with strict impartiality and impartiality.

He is possessed of all the necessary qualifications of legal ability and experience, which are so necessary to the proper performance of the duties of the office. Believing that the office of Justice of the District Courts is an important one, and that the best qualifications for it should be selected to fill the position, we call upon the people of the First District to rally and use all efforts within their power to secure his election.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

JAS. W. CULVER, Chairman.
HORATIO P. AVERILL, } Secretaries.
BOODLE N. ANDREWS, }

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S Union Judiciary Convention, held at No. 302 Broadway,

RICHARD KELLY

Was nominated for Police Justice for the Sixth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

E. P. MANIERRE, Chairman.
A. H. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

While nominations are simultaneously offered by the Union Central Committee,

ERA O. MILLER, Chairman.
WASHINGTON MORGAN, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CITIZENS AND UNION COUNCIL TICKET.—For School Commissioner, THEODORE CONKLIN. For School Inspector, THOS. W. FINDERTER. For School Trustee, JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, DAVID L. ROBINS.

W. E. CORNS, Sec'y. O. H. KOPP, Chairman.

EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Nominations Democratic, McKeon, Union and People's Nominations.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION—Comprising the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, have nominated my assistant for Civil Justice WILLIAM SOLES.

E. V. EAGLEY, Chairman.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held on the evening of the 9th ult., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Delegates to the Police Justice Convention, elected by the Union Association of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, have failed to make a nomination, the vote being equally divided between Francis C. Speight and Richard Kelly; and, whereas, the Convention has adjourned without day; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the Union Association of the XVIIIth Ward, do hereby nominate and endorse RICHARD KELLY as their candidate for Police Justice for the VIth District.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., President.
WILLIAM BOURNEUF, Secretary.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
P. H. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Com.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Com.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec.
MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. N. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. BD. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, } Secretaries.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
ROBERT D. IVINGSTON.
FOREMAN HOLLANDS, Chairman.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 6th District, 18th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
The people's candidate.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
XXth Ward,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

TWELFTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner—JAMES C. WILLEY; For Inspector—LEWIS B. MINER; For Trustee—DAVID H. EMAPE, JOHN HALLON.

JOHN H. REED, Chairman Convention.
A. N. W. RUSS, Secretary.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XIIIth, XXIst and XXIIId WARDS. Regular Union Nomination for Police Justice,
Capt. JAMES BRYAN.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION
As Police Justice—XIIIth, XXIst and XXIIId Wards. Seventh Judicial District.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the teachers of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary testimonials and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. DARNELL & CO., No. 98 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle gratis, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has encountered that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against secret nostrums, have claimed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of his pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE asks no exemption, not demanded upon evidence of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Sinkle Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—not table them as. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, observation, loss of appetite, constipation, over stomach, foul breath, pain after eating, heartache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispensing healing without money and without price.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEERS COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, each term	$300
STATE BOUNTY	100
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—802
Total	$1,102

GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq.,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH PAINE, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesman for RETAILING SKATES only, whose we offer at remarkable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

GOLD AND SILVER.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by C. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN PAINTINGS belonging to JOHN WOLF, Esq., will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at the Dusseldorf Gallery, 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the Women's Hospital and Children's Nursery. This collection contains choice original oil-painted and water-color drawings by the most distinguished modern artists of the Dusseldorf, Florentine and American schools. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER GRAND-ST. AND FIRST-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the separate stock, fraudulently issued by late Treasurer Amos Robert Scrapter, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly issued shares

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be enabled to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations to meet the exchanges.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKERS and SOLDIERS will find our facilities for all business in connection with the Subsidiary Loan of value.

Securities in hand on small commissions.

DEPOSITS, Drafts and COLLECTIONS made of Western issues. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to receive Subscriptions to the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at par, and interest.

The Subscribers are authorized agents for the Sale of the Government Five-Twenty Loan, and have received a Supply of the Bonds, which they are now delivering to Subscribers.

Subscribers may rely on receiving their Bonds at the Office of Subscription, or at any other place they may prefer, without any charge for Commission or Exchange.

Subscribers residing at a distance, who have remitted the Subscription Money, may rely on receiving the Bonds by return of Express, or Mail, free of Expense.

Subscribers who have paid Drafts on Bankers, or Cash, for Bonds, can have the same exchanged for Bonds, free of Commission or Exchange.

Subscribers who have paid Drafts on Bankers, or Cash, for Bonds, can have the same exchanged for Bonds, free of Commission or Exchange.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Five-twenties at market rates.
The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rates of Gold.

VERMILYE & Co.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Office of
PARKE A. BOWDOIN,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations, delivered at the Bank, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commissions allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York City National Bank.

The Managing Directors of the Company with which we are connected, in connection with other Railroad Companies, have decided forthwith to extend the double track from the present terminus at Williams Bridge, on Harlem and East River, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting this necessary outlay, as well as the expenses of the extensions of the Company, including the extensions of the City Railroad, recently authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to one million, and recommend the alteration of the Charter, so as to allow the increased stock from time to time subject, at the option of the Directors, to the payment of such installments, and upon such notice, as they may deem expedient, and to issue

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
VIA
ALBANY AND GREAT WESTERN MAIL STEAMERS.
[illegible]
The new steamship ANGLIA,
Capt. Vanvyne,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed on the 15th by the CALEDONIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.
Passage, including fee gold or its equivalent in Currency:
First Cabin $80
Intermediate 60
Steerage 30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 22 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

UNITED STATES AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
NOVA SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Rates now—Cabin to Liverpool.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
Steerage 30 00
Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
Steerage 30 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value concerned are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built iron steamships
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
Ship, Tons, Commander, Date.
LOUISIANA ..... 2,824 ..... Brocking ..... Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA ..... 2,778 ..... Orbeck ..... Friday, Dec. 28.
CAROLINA ..... 2,778 ..... Roberts ..... Friday, Jan. 1.
These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association of Iron Ships; they have extra water-tight compartments, are classed first class for 12 years, and are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ..... } (£) Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... } (£)
Believing the accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (COVE HARBOR.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to call as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 16
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage to London $30 00
First Cabin to London ..... $80 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 100 00 Steerage to Hamburg 30 00
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 27 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The National Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Chesapeake and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec first
SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for their friends at these low rates. All the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 58 Broadway, New-York.
ISAEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Maesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... 7th December.
MONDAY ..... 4th January, 1858.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. $40
Passage money—To Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADENS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 54 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. CORRESTAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—Passengers will be received on board on the evening of the 27th. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. SAYNOR, 231 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ORIZABA, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HERMANS & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 269 Broadway. Passports issued through U. S. Minister.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 11½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave
FROM NEW-YORK:
Express, 3:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:15, 5, and 8:45 P. M.
Sleeping car, 10:30 P. M.
On SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 10 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the office of Westcott's Express in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the same to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.
ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
LEAVE N. Y.
5:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Way, for Dunkirk.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 23, 1857.—Leave James-slip and Catharine-ferry, East River, at 8 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, and Sixth-st. Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. Leave Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Sag Harbor, at 6 A. M. Leave Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Sag Harbor, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Jamaica and Hunterspoint, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from Sixth-st. ferry, and at all stations.
Fare on the train, 25 cents.
For information inquire at the office, Pier No. 1, East River.
A. M. PEARSONS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Leave New-York and Yonkers for Albany, Troy, the North and West, from Chambers-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:30 P. M. and Albany for New-York at 10 A. M.
JOHN BUSCHELL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8:10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. The 8:10 and 4:30 run to Dunkirk.
GEO. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—FOOT OF HARDLY-STREET.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 16, 1857, trains will leave as follows:
[illegible]
J. A. LAMBERTON, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible] New-York [illegible] Jersey City [illegible] Saturday [illegible] New-York [illegible] Jersey City [illegible] New-York [illegible] Jersey City [illegible] New-York [illegible] Jersey City

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL NOTICES.

(Advertisement.)

Opening of Stephen Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings of Human Appearance to our customers and the public generally, this day (Wednesday), Nov. 21, and thereon during the week. Also, a full assortment of other Carpetings, of the latest patterns and most approved styles. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 22 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

The Great Indignation and Libels of Henry Ward Beecher's speeches in England, launched his slanderbolts against the people, and, at the same time, prostituting his powers of eloquence in undermining and nullifying the validity of our Constitution, reviewed in the *Principle* of this week.

(Advertisement.)

The Wonderful Mystery of Mrs. Donovan's Mission or Passions.—The most brilliant, interesting, valuable and useful number. Contains more engravings, more information and more elegance than any number yet issued. Now ready.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Chemical Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Brown—Oliver.—At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. D. E. M. Johnson, Francis J. Brown, of this City, and Caroline Emma, daughter of Richard Oliver, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

Hollister—Sackett.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. A. Beach Cooper, D. D., Benjamin McDonald, Jr., and Fanny, daughter of Frederick W. Cammann, all of this City.

Mackenzie—Townsend.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Joseph Cross, Lieut. Colonel E. M. Mackenzie and Catharine Townsend, both of Brooklyn.

Raymond—Smith.—In Islip, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Ralph Smith, Gustave E. Raymond, of New-York, and Mary L. Smith, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Annan.—On Monday, Nov. 19, Sarah H. Seymour, wife of Samuel Annan, formerly of Pickhill, in the 63d year of her age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

Bradburne.—On Monday, Nov. 22, Theodore Falkenburg, only son of Henry M. and Elizabeth T. Bradburne, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, at Washington Heights.

Dunkin.—On Monday, Nov. 21, Eva, relict of the late John Dunkin, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her son, Thomas J. Dunkin, and of her son-in-law, Henry A. Kerr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 19 8th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dunham.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Emma Louisa, only child of Jacob N. and Ellen E. Dunham, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 205 8th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Poem to my earthly heaving,
Once a jewel kindly gave;
But my joy was turned to weeping,
For I lost it in the grave.

Mourning for my vanished treasure,
Then I heard the Saviour say:
Cease to sorrow, for My pleasure
I have borne my gem away.

Purer than the dawn of morning,
Brighter than the stars of night,
See my gem My brow adorning
In a world of heavenly light.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Dashiell.—On Monday morning, Nov. 21, Alexander R. Dashiell, aged 45 years.

The members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and of Zetland Chapter, No. 151, A. M., also relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Marks, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d ave.

Flint.—On Monday, Nov. 20, G. W. Flint, of consumption, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 168, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Jas. White, No. 107 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Boston papers please copy.

Allen.—Suddenly, in Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, Mr. William Allen, of that town, and formerly of Matanzas, Cuba, in the 65th year of his age.

☞ Cuban papers please copy.

Harris.—On Saturday night, Nov. 11, at his late residence, No. 140 East 21st-st., after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Thomas Harris, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Inman.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 20, William Thomas Inman, eldest son of Edward and Sarah Ireland, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, aged 32 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Monmouth-st., Jersey City, between South 1st and South 2d sts., at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 22d inst.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

Lane.—In Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 22, Charles Sargent, son of Nathaniel R. and Abby A. Lane, aged 24 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, Bergen Point this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Boats leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at the landing.

Larrabee.—On Monday, Nov. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. D. B. Conant, of this City, Lucy Weston, widow of the late Capt. S. S. Larrabee. Her remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

Lane.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Louis Lane.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 96 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Drew.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 19, Benjamin Drew, (a veteran of the war of 1812,) in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son Jacob Drew, No. 29 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

Fenner.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, Benjamin G. Fenner, M. D., aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 119 West 24th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock. The members of the Academy of Medicine, and the profession generally, also the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Robinson.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, after a short illness, Albert, youngest son of Hugh and Jane Robertson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 170 6th-av.

Richardson.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, William Richardson, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock.

Shoey.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, after a painful illness, Mary F., the beloved wife of Francis Shoey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at his sister, Mrs. Marks, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d ave.

Flint.—On Monday, Nov. 20, G. W. Flint, of consumption, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 168, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Jas. White, No. 107 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Boston papers please copy.

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The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Inman.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 20, William Thomas Inman, eldest son of Edward and Sarah Ireland, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, aged 32 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Monmouth-st., Jersey City, between South 1st and South 2d sts., at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 22d inst.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

Lane.—In Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 22, Charles Sargent, son of Nathaniel R. and Abby A. Lane, aged 24 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, Bergen Point this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Boats leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at the landing.

Larrabee.—On Monday, Nov. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. D. B. Conant, of this City, Lucy Weston, widow of the late Capt. S. S. Larrabee. Her remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

Lane.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Louis Lane.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 96 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Drew.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 19, Benjamin Drew, (a veteran of the war of 1812,) in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son Jacob Drew, No. 29 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

Fenner.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, Benjamin G. Fenner, M. D., aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 119 West 24th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock. The members of the Academy of Medicine, and the profession generally, also the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Robinson.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, after a short illness, Albert, youngest son of Hugh and Jane Robertson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 170 6th-av.

Richardson.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, William Richardson, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock.

Shoey.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, after a painful illness, Mary F., the beloved wife of Francis Shoey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at his sister, Mrs. Marks, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d ave.

☞ Providence and Bristol (R. I.) papers please copy.

Southwick.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 20, Frederick Southwick, youngest son of Henry C. and Ellen D. Southwick, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, No. 17 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Bonner.—On Monday, Nov. 20, John E. Yates Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, aged 24 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Masonic.—The members of the Masonic Fraternity who desire to attend the funeral of our late brother, the R. W. John E. Yates Bonner, Deputy Grand Master, are requested to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, this day (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, without regalia. Brethren will appear in dark clothing with white gloves and crape upon the left arm. By order of the Grand Master.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

Valentine.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at Rockya, L. I., William Valentine, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Jamaica, at Westbury Station.

Wilson.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, Henry Wilson, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, 48 Devoe-st., Williamsburgh, this day (Wednesday,) Nov. 22, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Albany, Syracuse and Boston papers please copy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Obituary.

Steamship Franklin, Young, Savannah, Wm. Bunting; Velocity, Hartford, Philadelphia, Lupee & Kirkpatrick; Ellen (ship British Yacht (Russ.), Tarnowsky, Hamburg, Schuchard & Scheele; Brooklyn, Brown, Mobile, Dunham, Bliss & Co; Ariadne, Brown, Boston, New-Orleans, Mallory, Spofford & Co; Bremen, Jones, (Brig) Bremen, Liverpool, Dunham, Bliss & Co; Prince Albert, (Dan.) Platt, Hamburg, Sturges & Bliss; Emmaline, (Br.) Meldrum, Liverpool, C. W. Elwell & Co; Immortalite, (Br.) Pearce, Liverpool, Wright & Sturges.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Crowell, Havana, T. A. B. Wetmore & Co; Tigre Isle, (Brig.) Bunker, Hamilton, Bunker & Co; Tuscan, (Br.) Hewitt, Kingston, Jamaica, Thomas & Co; Ocean Eagle, (Br.) Berry, Carthagena, Trifflin & Vieling; Stella, (Brem.) Meyenrode, Bremen, M. Loop & Co; Orayille, Crocker, Apalachicola, Merchant & Co; Don Juan, (Br.) Burgess, Marseille, D. S. De Wolf; Fenwick, (Ham.) Simpson, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Schooner John G. Wright, Lowery, Fortress Monroe, B. G. Wheeler & Co; C. Bennett, Smith, Alexandria, Jones & Smith; Robert Magee, Bennett, Newcastle, E. Briggs & Co; Morris, Edwards, Washington, Mott & Hall; McDonald, Wilmington, ——, J. C. Van Name; E. H. Gale, Baker, Wilmington, J. C. Van Name; Rachel Jane, Keay, Baltimore; Jane, (Br.) Smith, Philadelphia, E. K. French; Active, Colburn, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Anna Cecel, (Br.) Campbell, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.) Murdoch, Liverpool 11th inst., via Queenstown 12th. With mdse. and 241 passengers to John G. Dale. Sist inst., at 7 A. M., 200 miles west of Cape Race, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. Sth, passed planksship Glasgow, bound E.

Ship Leonard, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Bolland.

Steamer Fulton, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Jas. S. Bridge.

Steamer John B. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Bolland.

Bark Mona, (Br., of Liverpool,) Berry, Cienfuegos 4th inst., with sugar and mdse. to E. Cayler de Reyter.

Bark Gazelle, (of Boston,) Ingalls, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to E. Cayler de Reyter.

Bark Guinnemere, (Fr.,) Tailleden, Bordeaux 36 ds., with wine, etc., to master.

Brig Isabel, (of Newport,) Stapleton, Patras 43 days, with currants to G. F. Bailey.

Brig Clorinda, (Ital.,) Abrate, Tagonrog, Russia, 74 ds., with wheat to Wright & Phelps.

Brig S. B. Nora, (of Deseronto,) Demarest, 26 ds., with sugar to Casimiro De Sousa.

Schr. W. D. Sisford, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Landers, Bridgeport, C. S., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. R. C. Porter, Smith, Demerara, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Bathern, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sea Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hettie M. Moss, Mosch, Providence.

Schr. Mary Jane, Dash, Cohansey, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Only Daughter, Falkenburg, New-London.

Schr. Alcona, Hayes, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. John Walker, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Boston 2 ds.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, ——, Blackstone, with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, for Liverpool, Champion and Decator.

Ships Hermania von Brahant, (Bremen.)

Barks Twilight, (Br.,) Glendron, (Br.,) Sallie, (Br.)

Brig Mewa.

Schooners Equator, (Br.,) Tigris, (Br.)

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Roanoke, for Havana direct, will sail tomorrow, 24th, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

The steamship Crescent, for New-Orleans, will sail the 24th, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1, North River.

Ship Cincinnati, Bergquist, Nov. 6—The Br. steamship Scotland, from New-York for London, with a cargo of petroleum oil, arrived at this port yesterday leaking, with loss of sails, etc.

Portland, Nov. 20—The schr. Mabel, of Milford, Del., arrived here yesterday from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, etc.; had dark hold, and probably damaged the cargo below.

Anjuan, C. R., Nov. 14—The Br. bark Union, of Plymouth, E. S., from Boston, bound to Pictou, partly laden with a general cargo, in making this harbor on the night of the 7th inst., wind blowing strong from northwest, struck on a rock, laid down in Bayfield's Chart as Pilot Rock, southeast from Jersey Island, at the entrance of this harbor. 8th inst., at 7 A. M., she fell over on her port side and filled. A survey has been held and the vessel condemned.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—Arr. steamer Mary Crowley, of Belfast, for New-York via Halifax; brigs Abby Watson, of East Harbor; Paragon, Glenhaggie.

Spoken, etc.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 18th inst., 10½ P. M., 6 miles west of Fastnet.

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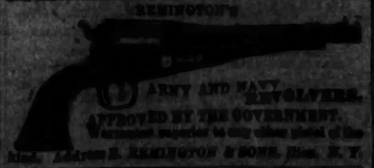

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